(XXXVth YEAR.) THE (No. 1704.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1779.

LONDON, *May* 10.

IS if our diſputes with America, and our quarrel with France, were not ſufficient to employ us, diviſions are encreaſing rapidly at home, and may, perhaps, terminate ſeriouſly. In a letter from a gentleman in Ireland, to his friend in Saliſbury, is the following paragraph:

"The Iriſh will not wear your cloaths, nor drink your drink, nor have any thing to do with Great-Britain, except the fair ſex, an old friend, and your king's picture, in gold, ſilver, or copper; ſuch are the reſolutions through this kingdom, in return for your reducing us, by ruining our trade, to bankruptcy."

May 13. On Tueſday a patent paſſed the great ſeal, containing a grant to Francis North, Eſq; ſon of lord North, of the office of one of the five under ſearchers in the port of London, in the room of Francis Schutz, Eſq; deceaſed.

Extract of a letter from Wincheſter, May 8.

"On Monday night a large body of French priſoners, confined in the king's houſe here, found means to let themſelves down into a vault in the north wing, from whence they cut a hole through the foundation of the building, and undermined the ground for ſome diſtance; and had it not been for an accident, occaſioned by their eagerneſs in getting out, in which a boy's arm was broke, and whoſe ſudden cries inſtantly alarmed the ſentinels, it is ſuppoſed ſome hundreds would have got off undiſcovered; but owing to the above, only eleven made their eſcape."

A correſpondent obſerves, that the miniſtry ſeem determined to uſe every method in their power to oppreſs the ſubject; taxes have already been laid on all the neceſſaries as well as conveniences of life (as was ſuppoſed) yet the miniſter, or his friend's fertile brain, has found out one more—a tax on all hired horſes; and notwithſtanding their expectations, in all probability it will turn out but of very little conſequence to the revenue, as ſufficient taxes have already, with and without the authority of parliament, rendered traveling very expenſive; for inſtance, a turnpike is ſure to tax the traveller every ten miles at leaſt in all parts of England.

June 3. The poſt-horſe bill, like many other wiſe themes of ways and means, it is expected will run away with the drivers, and be of no uſe to the owner.

The Dutch are really offended at our late angry memorial, and will not give ſir Joſeph Yorke the leaſt information as to the tendency of their armament.

As the friends of government give out, that the American refugees have been the cauſe of the continuance of the war in America, by their miſtaken information of the loyality of the inhabitants in that vaſt and extended empire; it is high time ſurely thoſe people, who have been received here with the moſt generous friendſhip, ſhould openly and candidly avow the motives and ground of their conduct to their great benefactors of this kingdom, and not ſuffer us to be duped by miſrepreſentations of deceitful information, which muſt ultimately tend both to the deſtruction of the American empire, as well as that of Great-Britain.

In caſe of a ſeceſſion of the war in America, a correſpondent aſks, What is to become of the people and provinces who have put themſelves under the protection of this government, upon the faith of the proclamation of the commiſſioners?

General Burgoyne declared on Tueſday in the Houſe of commons, that he ſhould cloſe his evidence on Thurſday (this day) in lord George Germain will therefore examine his witneſſes the beginning of the next week.

This morning an expreſs arrived from Falmouth, with advice that laſt Monday a large fleet of ſhips paſſed by there, which they ſuppoſed to be admiral Arbuthnot and admiral Darby, with the fleet for New-York, &c. under their convoy; and that the whole fleet were out of ſight by four o'clock in the afternoon.

If Spain ſhould join France in hoſtilities againſt this country, our troops and fleet muſt be recalled from America, and the additional number of ſeamen to man our fleet would be, upon the moſt moderate computation, upwards of four thouſand men.

June 5. Yeſterday ſome diſpatches were received at lord George Germain's office from the governor of Jamaica, brought over by his majeſty's ſloop of war the Hardot, capt. Halwell, which is arrived at Portſmouth.

A great number of men are employed at Toulon to make faſcines, of which there are an immenſe quantity, ſuppoſed to be preparing for the ſiege of Minorca. General Murray has raiſed every houſe within gun-ſhot of fort St. Philip, in Minorca, where a great number of French priſoners are confined, which he wiſhes to get rid of by exchange. Every thing in the South of France indicates an attack on Minorca.

The Spaniards have diſcovered a new ſilver mine in Mexico, of ſuch amazing richneſs that it promiſes to deluge Europe with ſilver. Some accounts ſay, that it will leſſen the value of that metal one half.

The following is a copy of a letter from Waterford, dated May 25, received by yeſterday's mail from Ireland.

"Sunday laſt the four independent companies of this city marched with their uſual regularity to church, after which they returned to the exchange, where they determined to ſend a deputation from each company to the commanding officer at the barracks, to know whether, if an enemy landed, he would take them under his command, and allow them to do duty, in proportion to their numbers, as a regular battalion; he anſwered he would tranſmit their requeſt to the general, commanding in the province of Munſter, and would inform them of his determination as ſoon as ever he received it.

"No anſwer has been as yet received; as it is ſuppoſed the general has ſent the requeſt up to the lord lieutenant to have his advice in the buſineſs. The delay makes the people uneaſy, and has given birth to many diſagreeable ſtories, not much in favour of government. I wiſh for my own part, and the peace of the kingdom in general, that no diſpute may ariſe from this buſineſs."

Yeſterday morning lords North and Weymouth waited on his majeſty at the queen's houſe, with diſpatches received the preceding evening from Madrid, which were ſuppoſed to be of a very ſerious import, as their lordſhips did not leave the king till after twelve o'clock.

It is certainly a fact, that lord North, owing to the declining ſtate of his health, which the anxiety of buſineſs has brought upon him, has repeatedly, within theſe ſix months, dropped hints of his wiſh to retire; but affairs are in ſuch a critical ſituation, more eſpecially in the noble lord's province of finance, that the anſwer always is, *he cannot be ſpared.*

Extract of a letter from Carrickfergus, May 22.

"This day two large French privateers or frigates appeared off here, and made preparations for landing; on which the people took to their arms, being determined to defend the place. The alarm being given they flocked from all parts to our aſſiſtance, and an expreſs was ſent to Londonderry for ſome troops which lay there, to march immediately. The French, finding our numbers encreaſe, thought us too powerful for them, and therefore returned to their veſſels. We fired at them with our ſmall arms, but they were got out of our reach. We expect ſome troops here from Londonderry in two or three days, and, till they come, the inhabitants will keep under arms; for as the French veſſels lie at anchor off here, we imagine that they are waiting for an additional force to renew their attempt."

BOSTON, *Auguſt* 9.

Extract of a letter from the honourable brigadier-general Lovel, to the honourable Jeremiah Powell, Eſq; preſident of the honourable council of this ſtate, dated Majorbagaduce, July 28, 1779.

SIR,

"The army under my command having arrived in Penobſcot river on the 25th inſt. I the ſame evening attempted to make a lodgment on Majorbagaduce, but the wind ſpringing up very ſtrong, I was obliged to deſiſt, leſt the firſt diviſion might ſuffer before they could be ſupported by the ſecond.

"On the twenty-ſixth I took poſſeſſion, with the marines, ſupported by general Wadſworth's diviſion, of an iſland in the harbour, beat them off, took four pieces of artillery and ſome ammunition. The worthy major Littlefield, with two men, were drowned, by the ſinking of a boat, by a chance ſhot from the enemy.

"The twenty-ſeventh we erected a battery on the iſland, planted two eighteen pounders, one twelve, and one howitzer.

"This morning I have made my landing good on the S. W. head of a peninſula, which is one hundred feet high and almoſt perpendicular, very thickly covered with buſh and trees.—The men aſcended the precipice with alacrity, and after a very ſmart conflict we put them to the rout—they left in the woods a number killed and wounded; and we took a few priſoners—our loſs is about thirty killed and wounded—we are within one hundred rods of the enemy's main fort, on a commanding piece of ground—I hope ſoon to have the ſatisfaction of informing you of the capture of the whole army—you will excuſe my not being more particular, as you may judge my ſituation."

Extract of a letter from an officer of diſtinction on board the ordnance brig Samuel, dated Majorbagaduce, July 29, 1779.

"We arrived here on Sunday, and have been buſily employed ever ſince—the enemy are much the ſame for ſtrength as we heard in Boſton—after reconnoitering, we could find no place to land on to advantage, but directly under a wood which they had lined with muſquetry. We attempted to land about four hundred men. Monday afternoon a thick fog ſetting in, orders were ſent for them to retire, but they had got ſo near the ſhore, that the enemy made a briſk fire upon them, and killed one Indian. The next day the marines attacked an iſland, where the enemy had a battery of two guns; they were commanded by capt. Welſh, of the Warren. I ſent one field piece to ſupport them; they landed under cover of three veſſels. The enemy quitted it with precipitation, left their colours flying, and four pieces of cannon, two of them not mounted. We immediately built a battery there, and mounted two eighteen and one twelve pounder. This iſland is directly oppoſite the enemy, and commands the mouth of the harbour. That afternoon it was determined to land next morning, with our whole force; we landed in three diviſions, the marines on the right, colonel Mitchel on the left, and colonel M'Cobb the volunteers, and my corps, in the centre. The land being ſo mountainous and full of wood that our cannon could not play, I landed with my ſmall arms the whole force, under cover of two ſhips and three brigs, which drew near the ſhore, and kept up a conſtant fire into the woods, until we began to land. The enemy's greateſt ſtrength lay upon our right (where the marines landed) they had three hundred in the woods. As ſoon as the right landed, they were briſkly attacked. The enemy had the moſt advantageous place I ever ſaw; it is a bank above three hundred feet high, and ſo ſteep that no perſon can get up it but by pulling up himſelf by buſhes and trees, with which it is covered—in leſs than twenty minutes the enemy gave way, and we purſued them. They left twelve dead on the ſpot, eight wounded, and about ten priſoners. We loſt about thirty-five killed and wounded. We took poſſeſſion of a height near their fort, and are now building a battery to play upon them. I expect to get two eighteen pounders, one twelve, two four, and a howitz, on ſhore this day. I am in hopes that if the ſhips go into the harbour this day (as it is ſaid they will) and take their ſhips, we ſhall have an eaſy conqueſt. In the afternoon we took another battery of three ſix pounders, which they abandoned, and went into their fortreſs."

We have advice from Providence, that on Wedneſday evening laſt, a party went over to Rhode-Iſland, and took their picket guard, which conſiſted of eleven. They report, that on Tueſday laſt a ſhallop arrived there from the eaſtward, with an account that three of the Britiſh ſhips at Penobſcot were taken, one ſunk, and that the whole garriſon had ſurrendered priſoners.

Extract of a letter from capt. M'Luiſon, dated Majorbagaduce, July 29th.

"Yeſterday four o'clock P. M. we landed under cover of five armed veſſels, and gained ground with the loſs of about ten killed and twenty wounded; none but the hand of God could have covered our heads, or they muſt have killed hundreds, the place being a high eminence of rocks—our men and officers behaved with uncommon courage, and had the thanks of the general—They are in high ſpirits. We have opened a battery on an iſland in their front, and are erecting three others in their rear. And I hope the next news from me will be the ſurrender of the whole fleet and army, as we have them hemmed in on all ſides, and they are at half allowance. I counted eight of the enemy dead; we took ſome priſoners; one tory killed; we have recovered two batteries and eight pieces of cannon, and ſundry other articles.—Capt. Wager's company are all well, except Randall.—We have loſt major Littlefield.

TRENTON, *Auguſt* 11.

On the 30th ult. eight of the enemy's cavalry were taken near Tarrytown, by a ſmall party from the continental army; three of the horſemen, who were formerly in the American ſervice, and had deſerted to the enemy, after ſurrendering themſelves, attempted to eſcape, but being fired upon, and otherwiſe pretty roughly handled, they were ſubdued, and brought in priſoners, with the other five. A few days before, 16 Britiſh ſoldiers were alſo made priſoners near the ſame place.

Advices from the North river mention, that the enemy are very buſy, throwing up works and fortifying on New-York-Iſland, at or near Hoorn's Hook, within ſeven miles of the city, from river to river; that they have lately ſent out of New-York, a number of whig families; impreſſed all the carmen and other perſons, to the number of about 700, and put them on board armed veſſels; and that they have drawn a line of ſhips acroſs the Narrows; in conſequence, it is ſaid, of their fearful apprehenſions of the arrival of a French fleet in that harbour, which has thrown the city into much confuſion and conſternation.

Sunday morning laſt, two companies of the ſix months men, raiſed for the defence of the frontiers of this ſtate, one from Glouceſter, the other from Salem, marched from this place for Elizabeth-Town, to join their regiment.

PHILADELPHIA *Auguſt* 21.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Paris, to his friend in Philadelphia—the laſt of May, 1779.

"Lord Cornwallis, lord Howe, general Howe, general Grey, colonel Montreſor, and capt. Hammond, of the Roebuck, have declared their opinions, in the moſt poſitive terms, in parliament, that a conqueſt of the United States of America is impracticable: you will recollect, Sir, that general Burgoyne had given a ſimilar opinion ſoon after his return from your country. We are informed, that before parliament riſes, John Maxwell, Eſq; Joſeph Galloway, Eſq; Andrew Allen, Eſq; John Patterſon, Theophilus Morris, Enoch Story, and Jabez Fiſher, are to be produced by adminiſtration to prove the contrary.—You, and thoſe in Pennſylvania, who know all the characters, will determine juſtly, which ſet is likely to be the moſt competent judges—the determination by a corrupt and infatuated miniſtry will probably be in favour of the latter, becauſe it will pleaſe their maſter, and keep themſelves a little longer in power."

The following letters were found on board of the packet from Falmouth to New York, taken by capt. Taylor, in a ten gun boat. The packet mounted fourteen guns, and was well manned.

Dear Sir, *Falmouth, June* 6, 1779.

I will endeavour to ſcribble, you to read if you can. I've been *confined* 12 *weeks to my chamber* with the gout in my right arm.

By Dr. Walpole I ſent you two ſingle Glouceſter cheeſes, one for my ſon in law Gurry, five magazines, and all the ſubſequent news-papers. He ſailed this day fortnight, may he arrive ſafe. What farther commands have you, I ſhall always execute them with pleaſure. Send me no more Jamaica rum but good New-York, if you pleaſe about two gallons.

The Jamaica fleet (54 ſail) with their convoy, got in here this day fortnight; had they four hours more been at ſea they had all been taken by the French fleet of 90 ſail of the line, which came as far as the Lizard [illegible] but ſo miſſed [illegible] have [illegible]

but few 18 pounders in either. We've a regiment of militia (450 men) in town, 100 invalids in garrison at our castle, the other is the north entrance a mile over.

No change in the ministry though twice attempted upon, whom pray God send halters and axes. Oh! Old England, you can bleed no longer: in twenty years we shall be a province to some great power: this is my creed.

Mr. Miller, of the London Evening Post, hath been very free with your character, too much so two months ago. He's ever abusive.

A ship three weeks since from New-York reported a decisive engagement had been between Byron and d'Estaing who was beaten; it proves a falsity, government having no account as yet. Six times I've dropt my pen. I am in daily expectation of a New-York packet, because Dr. Walpole was the last from thence who sailed Whitsunday, this day fortnight. I am impatient to hear of my American friends. He carried the defeat of the French against Jersey, with their loss of 3 frigates, &c. for which reason you can have but two papers now enclosed: the *Exeter paper* is the best news I can send you *for many reasons* I will give in my next. Oh! my gouty hand. Our blessings and services you know where to bestow. I am as much as I can be,

Yours sincerely,
EDW. RUSSEL.

Mr. James Rivington,
king's printer in New-York.

Dear Sir,

I received yours of the 5th of May per captain Dillon's packet, *so short not worth my thanks.* You upbraided me with neglect which I never deserved. I have done your business and neglected my own.

The Osterly East-Indiaman, captain Rogers, (per this day's news, 14th June 79) is taken off the Cape of Good Hope, value 200,000 pounds, by two French privateers. *Peace finally concluded* between the emperor and the king of Prussia. Our service to good Mrs. Kivington.

Your most humble servant,
EDW. RUSSEL.

Falmouth, June 14, 1779.

Don't send so many news papers, two or three of the last will do, or a materially one. Oh! poor Byron will be nabb'd; ten thousand men in 40 transports are gone to d'Estaing, with six of the line and five frigates their convoy—Now for Jamaica, Barbados, &c. &c. And this day's paper says your congress hath voted four millions sterling, which will be cheerfully raised, so you are out that this summer will finish the rebellion,

Mr. James Rivington,
king's printer in New-York.

Extract of letter from Boston, dated August 12, 1779.

"Captain Manly has taken a new frigate, private property, built in Nova-Scotia, was going from Halifax to New York for her complement of men and guns. She had 14 guns on board, and was proceeding to York for 18 more. It is said she had only 12 men before the mast. She has arrived at Newbury-Port.

"The ships Providence, Ranger, and Queen of France; have fallen in with 60 sail of West-Indiamen, and taken a number; two have been spoken with."

Extract of a letter from a capital house in Nantes, June 13, 1779.

"We have certain news from Spain, that the Spanish squadron, consisting of 32 ships of the line, is now at sea. Spain has at length declared herself. The Spanish ambassador has retired from the court of London. It is generally believed, that Spain is going to lay siege to Gibraltar, whilst the prince of Condé, with 30 battalions and 10 squadrons of horse, having under him M. de Maillebois, lieutenant-general, is to make that of Minorca. From St. Malo to Havre, there lay 300 transport vessels, and 50,000 men of regular troops, ready to embark, so that if the English forces venture too far from their coast, the French will be soon in England.

"We already reckon forty frigates, vessels of war, cutters and armed vessels belonging to the king of England, which have been taken or destroyed since the beginning of hostilities. France, on the contrary, has only lost in all nine or ten, frigates, sloops or armed vessels, and one man of war burned by accident in the port of Brest. The frigates which we have lost are of the smallest size and old, carrying eight pounders. It is reported that Arbuthnot is not yet sailed, from whence it is supposed that the three or four thousand new recruits, which England intended to send to the assistance of Clinton at New-York, will arrive too late to undertake any thing. It is likewise apprehended that if England hears of the sailing of the Cadiz fleet before Arbuthnot leaves the channel, she will countermand the troops that are on board. We are also assured that England is yet deficient 8000 sailors to man her principal fleet.

The Spaniards have at the Havanna 22 sail of the line ready for sea, and 10,000 men. We have also at Martinique 16 men of war and 8000 men. M. la Motte Piquet is on his way with 5 sail of the line and 6000 men. M. de Vandruil has with him two men of war, he is also to be in the West-Indies. Our grand fleet, under the command of vice-admiral d'Orvilliers, consists of 33 sail of the line, 9 frigates 6 corvettes, and 3 fire-ships. They are working at Brest, to build and repair another squadron of twelve men of war. Before the expiration of the present year, we shall have at sea eighty men of war, and fifty frigates, compleatly fitted and manned. Such is the state of the navy of France."

Extract of a letter from Cadiz, dated July 3, 1779.

"The king's manifesto, you will see in the gazette, declaring England our enemies, and prohibiting all commerce and communication with Great Britain; an edict hath been published making it death. We think the war will be of short duration; as the English are not in a situation to cope with our united forces, and must solicit a peace."

Extract of a letter dated Head-Quarters, Tioga, August 15th, 1779.

"On the 11th instant we arrived at Tioga without damage or opposition. I will not attempt a description of the country between this and Wyoming, lest you should suppose it impossible for an army to move with such rapidity through it. Every difficulty that mountains, swamps and defiles could throw in our way we encountered; and notwithstanding the many dangerous situations we were placed in, not an Indian ever presented himself to our view.

"On our way up, colonel Proctor, who commanded the fleet of batteaux, landed a few men and burnt a town called New-Kittanning, about fifteen miles below this. On a rock before the town the Indians had painted a face, one half red and the other black, emblematical of their dark and bloody method of prosecuting war.

"On the night of the 12 inst. the whole army moved from this place to Chemung, in order to surprise a number of Indians that lay there: about day-break we arrived, but they having previous intelligence of our march evacuated the town, and retired to a heighth several miles back. The town was set on fire, and the light-infantry ordered to move forward; some distance from the town the Indians fired on them, fifteen fell, six killed and nine wounded, among the latter captain Carbury and adjutant Huston of the 11th Pennsylvania regiment. Our men, without being the least staggered, returned the fire, and instantly charged them with fixed bayonets, General Hand led on the charge with that intrepid firmness which never fails of success. The Indians not willing to wait the approach of our bayonets, fled with precipitation. What loss they sustained we have not been able to ascertain. I believe it very trifling.

"A party was sent over the Cayuga branch to cut down a large field of corn opposite to Chemung. A few Indians having crept up near the field fired upon them, killed one man and wounded five, so that our whole loss amounted to seven killed and fourteen wounded.

"After we had compleated the destruction of the corn, the army retired immediately back to Tioga. Perhaps a greater and more difficult march never was performed; in 24 hours we marched at least 40 miles through a wild and mountainous country. During the whole of this time general Sullivan, with the most unwearied diligence, attended to every part of his army, practising every stratagem of war to effect a compleat surprise, and would in all probability have succeeded had not the distance been so great. Notwithstanding the general's ill state of health, he has in every instance exerted himself in a most surprising manner, and plainly shewn that nothing but his industry could have put this army so soon in motion. What we are to expect from his activity and enterprise some future time must unfold."

Extract of a letter from major general Lincoln, to the president of congress, dated Charlestown, July 9, 1779.

SIR,

"I have the honour to inform congress, that the enemy have evacuated their posts at Stono-Ferry on the main, and retreated from John's-Island to St. Helena, Port-Royal and Savannah. It is said they have sent their sick to St. Augustine.

"Colonel Twiggs with a body of Georgia militia, attacked near Ogeechee on the 26th ultimo, forty-seven British troops, commanded by capt. Muller and two subs, killed the captain and three privates, wounded one lieutenant and 12 privates, (four mortally) and made the remainder prisoners, except two. It is said, that not more than thirty-two of the militia were engaged."

Published by order of congress,
CHARLES THOMSON, sec.

Aug. 26. Yesterday was sent into this port by the privateer schooner Mars, captain Taylor, the brig Polly, captain Atkinson, from London, loaded with flour, and consigned to Malcolm and George Ross, in New-York.

The same day was sent in by the brig Holker, captain Geddes, a privateer sloop from New-York, late commanded by captain Hunt—she has some dry goods on board.

Aug. 31. The following is an inventory of the cargo of the prize snow Diana, from London, bound to New-York, taken by the Holker, captain Geddes, and arrived here last sunday afternoon.—80 iron cannon, 2, 3, 4, and 6 pounders, with carriages and all other materials compleat; 60 swivels, 10 cohorns, 3 pounders, 6 cannonade 12 pounders, and 7 m. round and bar shot, 155 half barrels powder, 35 boxes, 26 casks, 10 hogsheads, 4 cases, 11 bundles, 1 sheet of lead, 2 bales, 55 coils of cordage, and 3 punchions of naval stores for Goodrich. 32 boxes, 27 chests, 74 casks, 6 hogsheads, 22 cases, 16 trunks, 24 bales, 7 bundles, 6 baskets, 10 firkins, 2 hampers, 4 kegs, and 23 packages, about 555 packages in the whole, containing tea, loaf-sugar, cheese, soldiers cloathing, sail-cloth, &c. with a great variety of merchandise.

ANNAPOLIS, *September* 3.

Extract of a letter, dated Paris, May 25, 1779, to a gentleman in Philadelphia.

"I have just received certain advice from a gentleman in London, that the following is an account (to be depended on) of the whole force going to New-York with admiral Arbuthnot.

"The squadron consists of 4 ships of the line, all seventy fours.

"Transports, with the Glasgow regiment, 1168 men
Edinburgh ditto, 1168 do.
N. B. New raised regiments
German recruits, 500 do.
Total 2834."

By the HOUSE of DELEGATES, July 28. 1779.

RESOLVED, That the following be entered as the resolve of this house, viz.

RESOLVED, That for the future this house will not take into consideration any petition from the inhabitants of any county or parish, relative to the imposing any kind of taxes, or erecting any public buildings, or other matter, any way respecting the general interest of such county or parish, or particular interest of any part thereof, unless it shall be made appear, that two months at least before the offering such petition to any person to be subscribed, advertisements were set up at all the churches, chapels, and court house, of the said county, notifying the intention of offering such petition to be subscribed, in order to be preferred to this house, and that the same be published in the Maryland Gazette.

By order, J. DUCKETT, cl. ho. del.

To be SOLD at the PRINTING-OFFICE,

L A W S

Passed last SESSION of ASSEMBLY.

THE

ANNAPOLIS RACES

Will be the latter end of October next.—The particulars in next week's gazette.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

August 25, 1779.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in St. Mary's county, within six miles of Leonard-Town, on the 14th instant, a likely NEGRO WOMAN named MONICA, about 40 years of age, and five feet three or four inches high, was born in the country, and talks plain. She carried with her sundry kinds of cloaths; those she will probably wear in common wear, a jacket and petticoat made of striped country cloth of cotton and wool, the stripes of yellow, blue, and black, and crossways the cloth; took with her also a woman's black furred hat and a silk bonnet; she has a large wen on her forehead, but often wears something tied over it; she will probably endeavour to pass for a free woman, and may endeavour to procure a forged pass, and go off by water. Any person who will take up the said negro woman and bring her home, shall receive twenty dollars reward if taken within ten miles of home, or the above reward if taken out of the county, and secured so that the subscriber can get her.

ABRAHAM CLARKE,

LOWER MARLBOROUGH RACES.

ON Tuesday, the 28th of September, will be run for, over the course at Lower Marlborough, a purse of THREE HUNDRED POUNDS, free for any horse, mare, or gelding, the four mile heats; aged horses to carry nine stone, and to fall agreeable to the rules of racing.

And, on Wednesday, the 29th, will be run for, over the same ground, a purse of TWO HUNDRED POUNDS, two mile heats; horses carrying as above.

Horses to be entered with Mr. JOHN SPICKNALL, the day preceding the race, when proper certificates must be shewn. Subscribers to pay thirty dollars entrance the first day, and twenty dollars the second, non-subscribers to pay double each day.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the corporation of the city of Annapolis intends to petition the next General Assembly for a law to pass enabling them to regulate ordinaries within the said city, and to dispose of TEMPLE and DEAN streets, now stopped up and useless to the inhabitants. 8w

THERE are at the plantation of Patrick M'Gill, on Elk-Ridge, in Anne-Arundel county, taken up as strays, two red HEIFERS, one marked with a crop in the right ear and an under slipe in the left, the other neither brand nor ear mark; they appear to be about two years old.

The owners are desired to take them away and pay charges. w3

Just published, and to be Sold, at the OLD *Printing-office in Charles-Street, Annapolis (price* TWELVE DOLLARS *a Dozen, or* TEN SHILLINGS *for a single one)*

THE

MARYLAND

ALMANAKCK

For the YEAR of our LORD 1780.

CONTAINING,

Besides the usual astronomical calculations, which are made for the Meridian of ANNAPOLIS, Days for holding the several courts in this state, as settled by late acts of assembly; a table shewing the value of any number of dollars; tables of interest in pounds and dollars, &c. &c. together with several instructive and entertaining pieces in prose and verse.

August 1, 1779.

NOTICE is hereby given, that part of the inhabitants of Cæcil county intend to petition to the general assembly, at their next session, to pass an act for the laying out a straight road from the bridge at the Head of Elk, unto the end of the straight road laid out some years since by the commissioners of Newcastle county at the boundary line, of which all persons concerned are desired to take notice. w8

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